After Staty Tears of Acquirecence in the centy Line as All Mups Marked It. Would Break Up Our Coast Control

in a brief pamphlet Mr. Marcus Baker sets form the process by which Canadian map maker luring the last dozen years have undertaken to transfer, on paper, several thousand square railes of United States territory, in the northwestern corner of this continent, to British

the starting point in the matter is, of course, the treaty of February, 1825, made in St. Peterslairg in the Right Hon. Stratford Canning, service enting England, and Count de Nessel. voie and Pierre de Poletica, representing Ruswas which coined the line of demarcation be sween Russian and British posse sions in North america. We purchased from Russia, in 1847, all the territory thus decided to be hers. Fint in this matter, as in others, words only, ave Mr. Haker, were "relied upon to make clear what even a rude diagram would make clearer," diplomatic custom resisting, with its mighty mertia," any such innovation as intriducing maps into a treaty for drawing a loundary line.

Presumably the diplomatists of 1825 had betare them Vancouver's map, made in the summer of 1702, 1793, and 1794, and published in one of its leading features is a practically continuous range of well-defined mountains, coming down close to the coast of what is now southeastern Alaska, and following around the intentations of that coast.

With this natural feature to guide and assist them, the dipiomats agreed that the boundary, teginning at the southernmost point of Prince of Wales Island, should "ascend to the porth along the channel called Portland Channel, as far as the point of the continent where sirkes the 56th degree of north latitude; from the last mentioned point the line of demarcation shall follow the summit of the mountains situated parallel to the coast as far as the point of intersection of the 141st degree of west longitude." and thence along that meridian to the Frozen Ocean. It was further prescribed that whenever the summit of these mountains should prove to be "more than ten marine ragues from the ocean, the limit between the Braish p ssessions and the line of coast which shall be formed by a line parallel to the winding of the cuast, and shall never exceed the
distance of ten marine leagues therefrom."

Mr. Baker points out that the establishment of a boundary was only one object of the
convention of 1815. Four years earlier the
Car had issued his urase claiming exclusive
jurisliction over certain waters included betwen the Russian coasts of Asia and America,
and warning foreign vessels not to approach
within 100 miles except by reason of disress.
Both the United States and Great Britain
promptly protested, and in 1824 an agreement was signed between Russia and the United Sales by which, says Mr. Baker, "Russia
resided from her position, and acreed that the
North Pacitics should be open to citizens of both
hallous for fishing, trading, and navigation.
Russia agreed to make no settlements north
of the famous parallel of 34 40; and the United States agreed to make no settlements north
of the famous parallel of 34 40; and the United States agreed to make no settlements north
of the famous parallel of 34 40; and the United States agreed to make none north of it.
Great Britain sought, and the following year
obtained, similar concessions." It is certain that
the preamble of the treaty of 1825 proposes to
Settle, upon a bask of reciprocal convenience. belong to Russia as above mentioned obtained, similar concessions." It is certain that the preamble of the treaty of 1825 proposes to "settle, upon a basis of reciprocal convenience, different boints connected with the commerce, have alone, and fisheries of their subjects on the Facilic Ocean, as well as the limits of their

havination, and fisheries of their subjects on the Pacine Ocean, as well as the limits of their respective possessions on the northwest coast. America." Mr. Baker therefore holds that the establishment of the boundary was the actidental and not the principal object of the treaty of 1825," this latter beam, he arress the retraction by Russia of her claim to exclusive jurisdiction in the North Pacific.

At all events, it is clear that this is only one of the points in the treaty, and the bearing of that fact seems to be that if Russia did make concession in reg. rd to her effort to clesse the North Pacific and Behring Sea to fishing, tradiaz, and mavigation, we are entitled to suppose that the other portion of the treaty, relating to boundaries, was intended to acknowledge in the most positive terms Russia's possession of the whole northwestern coast down to the starting point on the parallel of faltitude mentioned. And, in fact, up to a dozen years and, both English and American maps did concede such a to tession to Russia, and hence to httones. And, and American maps did con-both English and American maps did con-le such a to ression to Russia, and hence to

the most striking feature in the coast Now, the most striking feature in the coast mountains represented on Vancouver's maps is that they run along the shore like a fringe, turting north, south, east, and west around the numerous and deep indentations of the coast. As a matter of fact, we now know that the pictorial representation was incorrect, there being no such continuous range. We know, also, that, for this reason, in many or all points we are obliged to accept the alternative line of the treaty, namely, a distance of thirty marine miles from the coast, the line to follow the latter's windings. But the point how is the artisty of the treaty to confirm to Russia fur shields over every inch of the maina jurisdiction over every inch of the main

Russia inrisdiction over every men of the main-la d sours since it was only on this shore, and pessing around the heads of all the indent-ing bays and inlets, that the Vancouver boun-dary mountains were delineated.

And jet, in direct opposition to this fact, we find the mouern Canadian maps, instead of carrying the line around the heads of the in-lets actually curring across several of them, thus directly breaking through the continuous shore jurisdiction so palpably conveyed to Rossia by the treaty, and hence now to the United States.

United States.
The coast line, as Mr. Baker says, is the "high-water mark of the briny deen." From the sandpoint of the geographer or hydrographer there were the sandpoint of the geographer or hydrographer. sandpoint of the geographer or hydrographer there can be no question on that point, and hence the coast line must be carried to the heads of the various inlets, canals, and fordusaking un this intricate coast. The boundary line would therefore be parallel to these windings, and thirty marine miles or should the therefore the parallel to the windings, and thirty marine miles or should the transfer of the transfer makes the angressing:

serve, the coast line must be carried to the waster or the coast method of carried to the waster or the coast method of caving the second of the coast method of drawing the actual line of the method of drawing the actual line of the coast method of drawing the actual line of the coast method of drawing the actual line of the coast method of drawing the actual line of the coast method of drawing the actual line of the coast method of drawing the actual line of the coast method of drawing the actual line of the coast method of drawing the actual line of the coast method of drawing the actual line of the coast method of drawing the actual line of the coast method of drawing the actual line of the coast method of drawing the actual line of the coast method of drawing the actual line of the coast method of drawing the drawing the coast method of drawing the drawi As to the method of drawing the actual line Mr. Haker makes the suggestion:

The Soundary line between Massachusetts and New Histophiles afforts a parallel case. A boundary time three miles north or the Merrimac River, and grantlet to its windings, was, by order of the Mills in Luncil run out in 1741, and then remanish in dispute for 150 year, having been finally accepted by New Hampshire recently. A similar case is furnished by the so-called land grant railwals in furnished by the so-called land grant railwals where the atternate sections of a strip of land lawnly miles where on each side of the track have her arranged in the interpretation in succ cases has been held to be that the parallel line is what he mathematicans call an envelope, if such a line tail down for the Alaska Britten Columbia Soundary, it would mean that every point on the line was ten marine leagues from the nearest point on the coast. Such a location to the sound all west of it less than ten form the nearest point on the coast. Such a line is a first tender to the spirit and inent of the treaty. This interpretation wholly excludes Great Britain from from the nears any of the waters of the first part in feet in the water any of the waters.

in fact, looking both at the spirit and the anguage of the aureement of 1825, there should be no boundary controversy, but only the practical tens for acting the line for practical puriose, as it should run. That is to say, having drawn a line in such a way that every both on it is ten marine league; from the nearist mint of the coast, a joint commission should straighten out its cracks and irregulatives, which should practically reproduce the bundary, but in a form better allowing ready suppose and markings.

buildary, but in a form better allowing ready strucys and markings.
Instead of doing this, the Dominion map makers have of late set up theories which are similared to contradict actual maps that stood is service for sixty years both in England and damerica. Mr. Baker, it is true, records one suparent attempt by the Hudson Bay Company involute the treaty of 1825:

In the living a vessel of that company figing the living flag, was in 1814 fitted out, armed, and sent the living flag, was in 1814 fitted out, armed, and sent the living flag, was in 1814 fitted out, armed, and sent the living process of the living and the living of the flag of the living of the mouth of the Stiking. On the living of t

degree of north latitude." whereas the former does. But the lack of reaching that parallel is only a few miles, and the very imperfect maps current in 1875 would fully account for that difference. But in addition it is perfectly plain that in the treaty phrase already quoted it is the "line," and not the "channel," that is to ascend to the parallel indicated, and if so, the bottom is knocked out of this part of the British claim.

"As to the argument that the outer edges of

British claim.

"As to the argument that the outer edges of the islands along the coast are to represent what is most expressively called in the treaty "the winding of the coast," it is really little like than absurd. This very phrase denotes a continuity of the coast. "the winding of the coast," it is really little else than atsurd. This very phrase denotes a continuity of coast, line such as would not apply to the broken line obtained by leaping from one island to another. The opinion of geographers would be decidedly against such an interpretation, and in audition the practical effect would be to take away that complete jurisdiction over the coast which, as has been seen, was palpably to be given to Russia by the treaty, and hence now belongs to the United States. It would not only give England her covered outlets at points along this line, but would actually sever the different narts of our own domain from each other, and, of course, could not be admitted for a moment by us.

OUR AUXILIANY NAFY.

Thirty-one Vessels that Can Be Made Ready for Action in 94 Hours.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 29. - In less than siz months, or by the time the Government has completed upward of one hundred new rifles now being manufactured at the Washington gun shops, the navy will have available for service at short notice thirty-one first-class auxilliary cruisers, capable of being equipped and made ready for action in 24 hours, and mounting batteries as strong as many of those carried by the second-class cruisers of the Capt. Sampson, the head of the Navy Ordnance Bureau, has completed the list of vessels and assigned to-day the number of guns, both of secondary and main batteries which each vessel will have allowed to her, which are to be stored away at the navy yards along the coast convenient for prompt installation. Some of the vessels are the crack flyers in the transatiantic trade, and among the others are the best ships plying out of San Francisco and a number on the great lakes, nearly all of which, except the latter, are subsidized for carrying the United States mails, The batteries assigned to the vessels of the American line would render those ships equal in fighting efficiency, perhaps, to vessels of the Montgomery and Raleigh type, and their speed would enable them to overhaul the fleetest of the ocean travellers.

The chief of the Navy Ordnance Bureau has recently prepared a list showing the number of guns to be assigned each ship and their calibre and number of rounds of ammunition they should have on board. Ships of the American line class will mount about twelve guns each. all arranged on broadside. The smaller and

all arranged on broadside. The smaller and less powerful vessels will mount 4-inch riffes, mounted some on broadside and others with forecastle and quarter deck fire. Besides these guns each vessel will be supplied with a secondary battery of almost equal power to those of some of the smaller cruisers.

The ships selected by the Navy Department as available for carrying this ordnance and the number of cuns that will be assigned each are as follows: The international Navigation Company, which includes the St. Louis and St. Paul, mounting each eight 6-inch rifles, four machine guns, and four 6-pounders; the Paris, with twelve 6-inch rifles, its machine guns, and six 6-pounders. The Pacific Mail Company has the Newport, which will mount eight 4-inch and eight machine guns; the Columbia mounting six 5-theh and six machine guns; the City of Paris eight 4-inch and eight machine guns.

The Red D line, sailing out of New York for West Indian ports, has three vessels, the Caraca. Philadelphia, and Venezuela, each of which will mount eight 4-inch rifles and eight machine guns.

The New York and Cuba Mail Line has the

cas. Philadelphia, and Venezuela, each of which will mount eight 4-inch rifles and eight machine guns.

The New York and Cuba Mail Line has the Orizaba, Yumur, City of Washington, Saratoga, Yucutan, and Seneca, capable of mounting eight 4-inch rifles and six or eight machine guns, while the Seguranca and Vigilanca will mount six 5-inch and four 4-inch rifles and four one-pounder and three machine guns each.

The Advance and Allianca of the United States and Brazil Mail Company will mount six 5-inch rifles and six machine guns each.

Two additional ships are the Lampasas of the Pacific Mail and the Cincho of the New York and Cuba Mail, which will carry each six 5-inch rifles and six machine guns.

Every one of these ships is on the Atlantic coast, but a number on the Pacific side and the great lakes would be equality efficient in time of war. On the Pacific coast are the City of Sydney, which can carry six 6-inch rifles and ien o-pounders, besides two machine guns; the City of Pakin six 5-inch and twelve fi-counders; the

Sydney, which can carry six o-mentines and tend-pounders, besides two machine gims; the City of Pekin, six 5-inch and twelve 6-pounders; the City of Rio, eight 4-inch; the Peru, nine 5-inch and twelve 6-pounders; the Colon, six 5-inch and selgit machine guns; the San Jose, San Blas, and San Juan, six 4-inch rifles and six machine guns, and the Acapulco, eight 4-inch rifles and six machine guns. and six machine guns.

FLAX GROWING IN CANADA

A Profitable (rop Even When Marketed in the United States After Paying Duty.

A little pamphlet written by William Sauniers, the director of the Canadian experimental farms, and published by the Canadian Department of Agriculture, gives some facts about the cultivation of flax, over the border, that will prove of no little interest to the farmers of the United States. It appears that flax growing suddenly became very popular in Manitoba after the crop of 1891 was narvested. crop of flaxseed that year in the United States was poor - 7.500,000 bushels were produced. and the price at the Chicago market rose as high as \$1.50 a bushel. So the Manitoba mar-ket rare was from \$1.15 to \$1.25, the duty on flaxseed brought over the line to the United States being 20 cents . bushel. At \$1.15 the Manitoba farmers made a good profit, although

LIBERIA'S PRESIDENT. HE WRITES AN UNDIPLOMATIC AND

UNDIGNIFIED LETTER

Saying Blantly that Afro-Americans Who Retuse to Leave Their Country Are a Race of Menials - Blahop Turner's Responsibility for President Cheese, man's Distorted and Incorrect Views.

It is unfortunate for the republic of Liberia that it occupies but a small space on the map of Africa, and therefore on the map of the world, and that it stants at the foot of the ladder of nations, both in extent of territory and population. It is recognized as an independent power, the only black government so recognized on the continent of Africa, and receives and commissions diplomatic agents. The President of Liberia, therefore, represents the people of his corntry when he speaks. and is expected to use the language of diplomacy and courtesy in addressing sister governments or in speaking of the subjects or citizens of such. When he does not do so it is proper that he should be rebuked.

In replying to a letter written to him by a citizen of California, President J. James Cheeseman, a man of education and well versed in public affairs, wrote the following letter:

DEAR SIR: I am in receipt of your letter of April 26, but sorry I cannot answer as fully as you deaire, owing to the press of business on my hands at present. I am aware that there are many reports in circulation about Liberia. Many of them I know to be paipable falsehoods. Many falsehoods are told to direcurage the colored people of the United States from coming to L'berta, at they need the colored people there to serve as menials, and to treat them with worse than savage barbarism, We a Government of our own, and have everything to hope for that is great and grand. We have our own lands, houses, school, Legislature, courts, and all the branches that make up a government. The last lot of immigrants that came ere are doing well, with the exception of a few who were too lazy to work and made their way back to America to clean "massa's boots". Such a class, we are glad to get rid of and hope none of their kind will be in the next colony.

It may serve to encourage large numbers of Afro-Americans to go to Liberia to have the President of that republic characterize the race of them in the United States as menials. It may appear dignified and proper to Presi dent Cheeseman to stigmatize as mentals 10. 000,000 of the citizens of a friendly power, whether they be allied to him by ties of consanguinity or otherwise. Whatever may be his opicion of the matter when he sees it in cold type, it is reasonably certain that the people to whom he refers, those who think and read, consider his language as undignified and insulting, and all the more so because predicated upon falsehood.

And here we have an illustration of the old saw that a lie oft replated eventually masquerades in the habiliments of veracity, and deludes the ignorant and unthinking as well as the ignorantly intelligent-those who rely upon others for facts upon a given subject, be cause they are too much occupied otherwise to make a personal investigation. There is a small faction of Afro-Americans, at the head of whom stands Bishop Henry M. Turner of Georgia, who have for years taken the gloomiest possible view of the future of their race in the United States. These men are too impatient and short-ighted to weigh properly the fact that revolution in the social and political condition of no people, in any epoch of history, travels on roller skates. They do not under stand that nothing avails but steady, gradual evolution. They have expected a slave caste of 250 years to become a masterful free caste in the short space of a quarier of a century. When they have been disappointed, when the child has refused to waik as a man, they have arraigned high Heaven and horled anathemas at mankind generally. It is from such as these that President Cheeseman borrowed the language of misinformation and insult.

Bishop Turner allows no convenient occasion to pass in which to lift up his voice in lamentation over the condition of his race, which is much better off than he thinks it is, and would be vasily more so if such as he would play less with their tongues and saw more wood with their hands. He construity ienomess those of his race who follow his example of remaining in this country, and spurn his precept that they go to West Africa and grow up with the country, as 'scullions.' Cowards, 'menks,' menists,' and the like; epithets which convince no same person acquainted with the facts, but which do create erroneous conclusions in the minds of eilens such as President Cheeseman, and prostand that nothing avails but steady, gradual

acquainted with the facts, but which do create erroneous conclusions in the minds of aliens such as President Cheesenan, and produce unrest, distribst, discontent, and desperation among thousands of the ignorant of nis own people, who look up to him in his exampled online as a faithful prophet, with a magic key to the vexed problem of manhood and citizenship imposed upon them by the act of their earnicipation.

A woman with nine children reached Brooklik week are, and was sent on her way

South by the Chaitles Commissioners, who went to Literia a year ago in the steamship worsa, which walled her missioners, who went to Literia a year ago in the steamship worsa, which walled her missioned in Liberia in April last, leaving his family ilmost destitute. She managed to reach New York, but the suffering she and her children underwant was simply horrible. She was a victim of Hishop Turner's persistent crusade, and one of the people Precident Cheesman says are too lasy to work and spread lad reports about West Africa when they get back to the Low woman bot only lost the savings of a lifetine, but she also lost her husband, the mainstay of herself and her nine children, by leaving Georgis and going to West Africa. Truit, her last condition is a thousand times wotee than before she went to Liberia. How many others of the Horsa's passeners, until the condition of the condition. Fut it is the testimon of most people who have returned from West Africa that few of tioes who have gone there from this country have bettered their condition. They have been wasted by starvation and disease, because they were not the proper sort of people to co to form the condition of the condition of the condition of the condition of a great of the condition of t

every large city of five Southern States visited by me during the past winter.

Surely a race which has creditable representation in all the industries of the republic, from the highest to the lowest, and shows steady progress in all of them, although the progress, when compared to that of the country at large, may not appear very great, cannot reasonably and fairly be called a menial race, servile in its mental, moral, and industrial life. If allowance be made for the shortness of time they have caloyed the blessings of freedom and to overcome the degrading influences of slavery, and the poverty and inexperience with which they started as applicated that they did not remain a servile caste of menials instead of rising above it and furnishing Governors of States and members of States and Federal Legiclatures and representatives in all the other departments of effort which consulting our national life.

It is true that we have a large pauper and riminal element in the A fro-American population, graduating naturally from the menial condition, but it is safe to say that the element that hasrisson above the menial condition greatly outnumbers that which has issilen below it, while the great body of the ceople, standing between the higher and lower extremes—the men of independent occupation and fortune, and the pauper and criminal elements—are as honest, moral, and hard-working as an equal number of their status in the social and industial order anywhere to be found, despite the fact of their anyerse and degrading education in the school of slavery. The late Henry Grady, who understood the subject as thoroughly as any man of his times, declared that the South has the most contented and efficient labor force in the world.

It may surprise President Cheeseman to know that the Afro-Americaus of the United States have a larger volume of wealth, real and personal, than the whole population of Liberia combined, and that if all the land they own in fee simple could be brought teads in the founce in one plot it would make a

Liberia combined, and that if all the land they own in fee simple could be brought together in one plot it would make a larser area than the four counties into which Liberia is divided; that they enjoy better and more religious and educational advantanes than the republic of Liberia will be able to offer them at any time within the next 100 years, induing, reasonably, by the progress of that country since thirst settlement by Afro-Americana in 1820, and its independence in 1847; and that, being part and parcel of the largest, richest, and most progressive country on the globe, with the most liberal form of government, they have opportunities for enrichment of which they are availing themselves, which Liberia can never offer thems.

To characterize a people so surcounded as a

opportunities for enrichment of which they are availing themselves, which Liberia can never offer them.

To characterize a beople so surcounded as a race of menials bespeaks an ignorance for which there can be no excuse. The entire population of Liberia is no more than 725,000, 703,000 of whom are natives who have not yet grown to the stature of manhood and citizenship in the bease that we understand these terms in the United States, while the annual r. venues are not much more than \$110,000,000 and while the Afro-American population of the United States is fully 10,000,000 and spends five times as much per annum in its church governments as the whole revenue of the Liberian Government.

The Airo-American is deing very well where he is. He has pienty of grievances to complain of, it is true, but none of them is so deep seared that time, the church, and the schoolhouse will not remove it. We have a right to predict so much when we take into account the worse grievances which have been away to the past thirty years.

right to predict so much when we take into account the worse grievances which have been swept away in the past thirty years. Prestdent Cheeseman should pay the United States a visit. After he had done so he would be a wiser and a happier man. T. Thomas Fortune.

NO MALAGA GRAPES IMPORTED The Ones Called Malagas Are Almerian Grapes, a Dealer Says,

"The grapes that are soul by the fruit deniers of this country as Malaga grapes," said a commission merchant, "are not Malaga grapes at all. A genuine Malaga grape is the rarest grape that ever came to our markets, and is nowadays really never seen here. It is a grape so tender and delicate that it will not stand shipment well, and importations that have arrived here in good condition had to be disposed of almost on the moment if the importer hoped to realize on his venture. The Malaga grape crop is nearly all utilized for raisins and in the making of that Maiaga wine connoisseurs talk so knowingly and unctuously about and have never seen, much less tasted.

"The white and pinkish-white grapes you buy here as Malaga grapes grow in the almost inaccessible mountain regions of Spain, in the district of Almeria. Unlike the Malaga the Almeria grape is the hardiest grape that grows. It is like the region that is its native s. il. That region is wild and primi tive, with a lusty people inhabiting it. The vineyards are fifty miles back from the sea. without a road connecting them with outside communicatior. The interprediate country is infested by wild beasts and still more savage outlaws, and tourists have not yet ventured to include that part of Spain in their wanderings. Only one American has ever yet ventured into that isolated region, and that was Charles Goodsell of this city.

"The average grape crop of the Almeria district is nearly half a million barries of forty pounds each—the squarty, tub-like receptacies the grapes come to this market in. That makes about 10,000 tons of grapes that are transported these fifty miles between the vineyards and the wharf at Almeria on the backs of donkeys through the mountain wilderness. The vineyards are all small holdings of the mountain peasants, and yield about the without a road connecting them with outside derness. The vineyards are all small holdings of the mountain peasants, and yield about five tons to the acre. The usual price received for the grapes, delivered on the wharf at Almeria, packed in the barrels, the packing being done at the vineyards, is the cents a pound. The cork dust in which the fruit is packed is taken to Almeria on the vessels that bring away the grapes, and is sold to the grape growers, who carry it over the mountains on their donkevs on their return trips.

"The harvesting of this unique grape crop is done during August. The vessels which transport the grapes across the sea cannot reschitch Almeria wharf tecause of shallow water. They lie at anchor half a mile or so off. The grapes are carried to the vessels in rowboats

They lie at anchor half a mile or so off. The grapes are carried to the vessels in rowboats of antique pattern and small capacity. The Almerian grape growers and handlers savagely resent any effort to introduce improved methods of transfer.

"The grapes begin to reach New York about Oct. I. This market handles about half the crop, or perhaps 800,000 barrels. The importers sell to dealers only by auction, which sales are held on stated days, at the Produce Exchange, from October to April. They are catalogued and sold for what they are -Almeria grapes. They do not become Malags grapes until they reach the ham's of the recatalogued and sour for what they are Allaga meria grapes. They do not become Malaga grapes until they reach the han's of the re-tallers. These grapes are the nearest to being imperishable of all the fruits that grow. I have had them sound as the day they were picked from the vines in Spain more than a year after they were picked."

HIS LEVEL-HEADED WIFE.

Her Sage Advice When a Man Told Her Husband to Go to the Devil.

From the Washington Evening Star. There is a man on Capitol Hill who has a wife of the best type, but, like a good many husbands with that kind of wives, he doesn't always appreciate her at her true value. However, when he does appreciate her he appreciates her almost

enough to make up for lost time. Well, this husband had been insulted; outrageously insulted, as he thought, being a sen-

well, this husband had been insulted; outrageously insulted, as he thought, being a sensitive man of fiery temper, and he was burning with a spirit of revenge.

He had thought of reserting to violent measures in defence of his sacred honor, but a second soler thought came to him of his dependent with an and children, and for their sakes he had stayed the averging hand.

Again, he had thought of appealing to the law, but that seemed cowardly to his high-born spirit, and he set it saide as mpossible.

All day the finuit rankled in his bosom, and when the shades of evening had come and he wended his way homeward, he was in a condition of the most irremediable indignation.

He had some kind of a vague idea that a night of sleep might heal the wound, but that falling, blood alone could make attrement.

As he neared home, thinking every second of what he would, could, or must do, he happened to think of his wife, and it dawned upon him like a sunburst that she was a woman of spirit and judgment, and that she might be able to help him in his sore difficulty and suggest a southing balm to his hurt honor.

With this new thought turking him on, he hastened into her presence as soon as he hopped off the car and kissed her.

He did this, thinking that possibly by this time to merrow avening he would be beyond the power of osculation.

Naturally this unusual demonstration surprised the good woman.

They had been married fifteen years.

"I am," he snorted. "I have been insulted."

"How? Who did it?" And her spirit rose.

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"How a soundered who came into my office this morning. I have noused my wrath all day and now come to you for advice. What w

DR. HALLETT,

The great blood and nerve specialis, cures all secret and private diseases of men in a few days. 216 last 15th at near bit av. New York, no charge unless cured: hours, 9 to 0. Write or call: best advice free.

NEWSPAPERS IN JAPAN. LIMITATIONS OF EDITORS IN THE

MIKADO'S EMPIRE. The Hand of the Covernment Henvy the Press-Directions in Which It Is Strongest-The Pollee Classification of Editors-A Year's Literature.

Until after the revolution of 1868 news in Japan was promulgated by itinerant "Letter Readers," who travelled along the streets and gathering around them a small crowd read from a long roll of paper the stirring events of the day. The Japanese press, like many other institutions of New Japan, is of recent date, and the papers of large circulation are few. While Japanese journalism has made considerable progress along the lines of the modern European and American newspapers, it is still far behind what it should be in its influence. This is in part due to the Government, which keeps its hand on the press as it does on all publle utterances in the way of speeches and lectures, and in part to the lack of atrength in the newspapers themselves, which are far bonind those of Europe and America, both in news and in the character and tone of the articles. From what I have learned by having some of the leading journals of Japan summarized to me by expert interpreters I should say that the vernacular press is strongest in all matters relating to industrial conditions and to the material progress of the empire. Here they have full scope, as everybody from Emperor to jinrikisha man seems interested in Japanese industrial advancement. The stories published every day are stupid, the political editorials without much point, and the news of a purely local character. The newspaper offices themselves are, as a

rule, like newspaper offices all over the worlddirty, badly ventilated, inconvenient, and uninspiring. In Tokyo I visited nearly all the newspaper establishments, and found in some five American perfecting printing presses running off those curious looking sheets as rapidly as we do. The editors seemed alert, bright fellows, but not as sure of their position in the world as editors in Europe and America. Perhaps my remark about the newspaper offices of Tokyo was rather too sweeping, for three of the great dailies there have corner buildings ten stories high, which look rather imposing for Japan. from the outside, though inside they were far from being comfortable.

That the Japanese editor should be a humble and cautious person, and somewhat shaky as to where he stands in the community, is not a matter of surprise when we realize that the right of blue pencil and revision is not firmly entrenched in the editorial sanctum as with us, but vested in Police Headquarters. This would cool the arder of the unfettered American editor, and it naturally dampens the exuberance of the budding Japanese journalist, who, educated perhaps in the United States, is anxious to enlighten his fellow countrymen in the arts and artifices of American journalism.

Police Headquarters holds the key. All newspapers are examined, and if anything be found therein offensive to Emperor or Government the editors are politely notified to suspend publication for a few days, a week, or during the pleasure of the Chief of Police. This is inconvenient, and hence the editor must be ever mindful of his masters.

Not only are the newspapers of Japan circumcribed a- to comment on the powers that be, but they are also prevented from indulging in wild flights of fancy as respects circulation, for that, likewise, must be reported to Police Head-quarters and there publicly filed. I had the curiosity when in Tokyo to look into this matter, and was permitted by the police to get a glance at the circulation of some of my esteemed Japanese contemporaries. To my horror found that we journalists were classified under the generic heading of occupations bearing on the maintenance of the public peace. Here were the occupations placed alongside the en-nobling profession of journalism:

Pawnshops, Bath houses, Geisha g ris, Hag buyets, Bakers, Thrattes Horseflesh dealers, Cheep wine shops, Sake houses, Ten houses, Story telling, Intelligence offices, show houses, Broken gins, buyers.

Horsefesh dealers. Broken glass buyers.
Fellow entitors of the United States, to be sandwicked in with these delectable occupations is not exhibitating to our profession. I was not surprised when looking over these tellitate statistical tables that our Japanese contemporary was a meck and far-off-looking man; that he dressed poorly and did not keep himself as well up in front of the procession as some of our own able colleagues do; that he neither walked into the White House or imperial balace. I should say, unheraided, nor holmothed with the great statesmen, as with its. Here are the facts I found out about assemblies or bolitical meetings and about the newspapers of Tokyo at Folice Headquarters. They are interesting, for they give an insight into the journalism of the empire. The total number of assemblies duly reported in 1804 was 734; of these 387 were political lecture meetings. are interesting, for they give an insight into the journalism of the empire. The total number of assemblies only reported in 1804 was 734; of these 387 were political lecture meetings. Compared with she previous year this shows a decrease of 483 in political lecture meetings and of 235 in non-political meetings. The reason of this was that public attention was absorbed in the war. The total number of daily papers and periodicals for which surety is required—that is, those that treat of political topics—was 78, of others 124. Compared with the previous year, the first class increased by 6 and the second class by 10. The increase in the total number of copies issued was 28,081,021, an increase of 24 per cent, over the previous year. This increase was almost wholly in the daily press, and was due to the excitement of the time.

In a conversation with one of the leading editors of Japan he said of the political press;

"The leading newspapers of Japan, viewed from a political standpoint, are only four, namely, the Jiji Snimpo, the Nich-nicht Shimhun, the Nippon Shimbun, and the Kohumin Shimhun, Leall these four papers 'Dai Shimbun,' or newspapers of the first magnitude. Each one of these has its own characteristics and its special class of readers."

"Kindly define these differences," I said.

"The Jili Shimpo has a great influence in the commercial and industrial centres of Japan, and always exhibits a sympathetic attitude toward the present cabinet; the Nichi-nicht Shimbun is the organ of the Government, and its called by other papers. The semi-official gractic; the Nippon Shimbun and the Kohumin Shimbun are addent advocates of the copposition, and take an aggressive attitude toward the 1to Cabinet. Though the last two papers are equally famous for their literary taste, each has its own style of writing."

"The Nippon's style is that of the Chinese classics, while that of the Kohumin is under the guidance of Christianity, so that the former has in its make-up an element of conservation, while the latter is infuse

"What is the attitude of the Jiji and the Nichi-nichi!"

As for the Jiji and the Nichi-nichi, though they equally defend the policy of the present Cabinet in certain respects, they are in marked contrast to each other. But it is hardly necessary to describe these differences in detail, though it may be said in a general way that the Jiji assumes a wider view and writes about all sorts of things, like a teacher lecturing before his students. Especially in regard to commercial and industrial matters it is looked upon as our best authority."

his students. Especially in regard to commercial and industrial matters it is looked upon as our best authority.

"Whom are your leading editors?"

"They are Fususawa Yukichi of the Jiji, Asahina Chisen of the Nichi-nichi, kuga Minoru of the Nippon, and Takutomi Ichino of the Kokumin."

"How do the other papers rank?"

"After these come the papers of the second magnitude, such as the Chino, the Fomiuri, the Mainichi the Tokum, and others. The Yomiuri and the Minichi are the organic of the opposition-the Chino that of Kokumin Kyokai, that is, the National League: the Tokum, on the other hand, represents the Liberals, who for the time being are in alliance with the Government."

"I suppose the Aschi Shimban is the paper of greatest circulation?"

"If I am asked which is the richest and most widely circulated paper in Japan, I must answer the Aschi Shimban. The Aschi has two editions, published from separate oflices, one in Osaka and the other in Tokyu. The former is called the Osaka Aschi Shimban. The Osaka Aschi, it is stated, has the largest circulation of any paper in Japan."

"Please explain why the greatest paper in point of circulation and business should be a provincial paper?"

"The reason why this provincial paper has so large a circulation is that it was founded very early and so far monopolized the readers in the

swer the Ashi Shinbin. The Ashi has two editions, published from separate offices, one in Osaka and the other in Takyo. The former is called the Osaka Ashi Shinbin. The Osaka Ashi. It is stated, has the largest circulation of any per in a still the other in the osake Ashi. It is stated, has the largest circulation of any per in a still the other in the osake Ashi. It is stated, and the other in the osake Ashi. It is stated, and the other in as both the osake ashi Shinbin. The Osaka Ashi. It is stated that the press of the country as to render competition on the part of the country as to render competition on the part of the more recent papers in the possible. Moreover, the Ashi is litustrated and contains all sortest growth, but how the sales, and the one kind of ore follows and immoral, in saidliften to positical and commencial news, so that all classes of men and women, even to servants and trait drivers, are counted among its has the largest circulation in our country. Is it not an indication that Japanese society is still deficient in refinement?

In my letter on Osaka I mentioned the Osaka Ashi and its editor. Financially it is the most important newspaper in Japan.

Japanese louronalism will undoubtedly increase in power and influence as soon as it is taken out of the category of cocupations which are under police surveillance. This temper is the well-of and the fluence of the country as the state of the believe title ricket of repudiation is distributed and sea hord as the self-cents gold. This labor the first the ricket of repudiation is that it was founded very early and so far monopolized the readers in the sease as the state with the readers in the first proper libration and as now called upon the scales, and the one stand of the first proper libration and as now called upon the scales and the first proper libration and as now as a first that the well-of the more recent papers in the country as to reduce the first proper libration and as sond the stand proper libration and as the first cents and the

tions. While the police are careful in exercising the right of suspension, the mere fact that they have this power is degrading.

A curious insight into the literary taste of Japan may be found in a table of the books and printed works issued last year. These number, as will be seen, nearly 27,000, and the following is a classification:

PRINTED WORKS.

Origi Com- Trans-nol pila in Re-Works, tions, tions, prints Subject.
Administrative and
Low
Civil novernment Civil novernment
Military science.
Political economy.
Statistics.
Agriculture.
Fishing and huming.
Arts and manufactus.
Commer. ïi 113 Bulniolam
Con (ceanism
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Morai pollosophy
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Generaphy
History
Ito raphy
Travels
Mathematics
Naviga Iou
Astronomy undry arts. Drawing
Drawing
In traving
Pedagory
Linguistics
Chinese postry
Literature 490

That Japan is drawing heavily upon other countries for its literature may be seen in the fact that nearly 20,000 of these volumes were compilations and translations, and a trifle over 7,000 original. A large number of these works are of a technical character—over 2,000 on drawing, showing what an interest the Japanese themselves take in art, Indeed, of the original works over 1,000 out of the 7,000 are on drawing and engraving. This table is anguestive in many directions.

ROBERT P. PORTER.

MEXICAN SILVER MINING.

Wages of Miners Paid in Silver Money at the Rate of S7 1.3 Cents a Day in Gold. Correspondence of the Globe Democrat.

MONTERRY, NUEVO LEON, Mex., Aug. 22 .-Day and night the silver flows in glowing, eputtering streams from the long row of furnaces in the great Guggenheim Smelting Works of Monterey. Into the tops of the ten furnaces is fed the enormous amount of 20,000 tons of ore monthly. This is a thousand car loads or more, a bundred railroad trains of average length. From this 20,000 tons of ore is smelted 300,000 ounces of silver. A thousand ouncer of silver daily is a moderate estimate of the yield of this single plant to-day. Monterey has another smelter, second only to the Gug genheim plant, which is the most extensive or the continent. The other smelter has six fur-

genheim plant, which is the most extensive on the continent. The other smelter has six furnaces. It was built by local capital mainly, with shares of \$1.000. Those shares are worth to-day in Montercy \$3.500.

It is an ill wind that blows nobody go.d. the 50-cent dollar has made Montercy. When Joaquin Maiz, one of the leading merchants of the city, used to tell his fellow citizens that they would live to see great wealth come out of the mountains which looked down upon them, they laughed at him, and advised him not to spend the profits of a legitimate business upon schemes to make Montercy a mining centre. There was silter in the mountains. Everybody knew that. But it was silver of that low grade which had never before entered into the calculations of Mexico's mineral wealth. Mr. Maiz and a few others kept on sinking their money in seeking for voins which would justify the long journey to the smelters of the United States. Passing by great bodies of mineral too poor to bear transportation charges, the believors in Montercy's mining incure found now and then small quantities of richer ore and shipped it. That was a time when silver was worth \$1.24 an ounce, or nearly as much. There was just enough in the business to encourage this grooping after bonanzas which were never found. The wise men of Montercy found wany occasions to repeat their croakings to Joaquin Maiz.

One day in the Administration of Benjamin Harrison, his Secretary of the Treasury, William Windom, made a new ruling on the admission of ores combining silver and lead. The effect was to apply the American dury on lead ores of lesser value is that mineral than had prevalled under the preceding ruling.

Down in Montercy the infant mining industry gasped, and seemed about to die. The Windom ruling meant all the small margin of profit upon which these few mines had been operating in a desultory fashlon. It erected at the Rio Grande against the low-grade ores of this region a barrier that was impassable. The solid conservative mee of Montercy predicted th

One of those restless spirits, with a gift for the detection of hidden opportunities, came to Monterey. He shalled the questions of the the supply. "Way don't you build a smelter and reduce your own ores?" he suggested.

Then in the spirit of the born promotor he went among the business men of Menterey and infused great expectations. Joaquin Maix took hold of the project and became one of the foremost in it. A smelter was built. First efforts in a smelter was built. First efforts in a fair when the Menterey's first efforts in a fair when the mistakes to be avoided in lateration of the mistakes to be avoided in lateration of the trains. The first in the sixteen therefore the mistakes to be avoided in lateration of the trains. The first in the sixteen turnaces go out only for repairs. The streams of silver for uncertainty. They are streams of Mexican silver, good to make 50-cent dollars, but the industry is booming in Monterey.

"The ilver mine owners of Monterey would be greatly gratified to see Mr. Bryan restore silver to \$1,29 an ounce," was avggested to Mr. Joaquin Maix. "On the contrary," replied the owner of San Pedro quickly, and with decided emphasis. "If we got \$1,29 an ounce, it would be \$1,29 in Mexican money. Mexican money would be the same in gold. Under present conditions, suppose we got only do cents an ounce in American money is worth 100 per cent. more than Mexican money. In other words, the 63 cents an ounce in American money or gold for our silver is worth double that in Mexican money. So you see we would get no more per one in Mexican money if silver wanterey ores does not comman value to our your form the lead. If I have lead in my silver or running 25 per cent, that will be 500 pounds of lead to the ton of ore. At three cents that lead is worth \$15 in the I intel States. That is \$15 in gold, which is \$30 in Mexican money.

"Now, there is another thing," he said. "and it is his: "When gold was about even with Mexican money, or when there was very little difference we paid our labor at the miner o

PARLY ROBUS BOND. The Road Was a Nample Without Asy of the Earmarks of Genuineness, Tet It Passed at Par for Two Years Through the Hands of the State's Capitalists, They are guileless and trustful people who ive in Missouri, Cynicism has not corrupted their secenity. Disturbing doubt, if it has come their way, has passed by on the other side, leave ing them content. The sun shines in broad benediction on their fields, and the rain that falls on the just would wet the unjust just as impartially. Faith in the honesty of all mankind has never been shaken out there, even by the doings of Ozark mountain highwaymen of

TRUSTFUL MISSOURIANS.

THEIR SIMPLE FAITH IN A PAS

the wickedness of St. Louis. That is why the things of which this is written were possible. Two years ago and more the School Board of Greene county, Mo., prepared to sell some bonds, The order for the blank bonds was given to the Heinicke-Flegel Lithographing Company of St. Louis, which is a corporation skilled in such work. After the bonds had been designed plates were engraved and some sample bonds were printed. These samples were submitted to the Greene county School Board at Springfield for approval. It never occurred to the lithographers or the members of the School Board that any one could take them for genuine. No interest coupons were attached, and in the upper left hand corner, where the registry number should have been, two ciphers and been printed to make assurance doubly sure. The School Board approved the samples, the bonds were printed, properly signed and registered, and in due course found their way in the regular channels of trade about St. Louis. Two years ago there turned up in a real estate

transaction in the Mound City a bond which purported to have been issued by the Greene county School Board. It was, in fact, one of the samples. It had been stolen from the lithographing company, but how it ever got on the market only the confiding trustfulness of Missouri capitalists can explain. In the spaces for the signatures of the President and Secretary of the Greene county School Board two entirely fictitious names had been written. These names were W. H. Stratton as President and G. W. Murell as Secretary. The real President and Secretary were G. H. Pease and Judge James T. Neville. The County Treasurer is required by the law of Missour! to counteraign every school bond. No pains had been taken on this bogus bond to forge the signature of the Greene county Treasurer: the space was just left blank. There was not the slightest evidence that the bond had ever been registered. In the space for the registry numbers the two blue ciphers printed on the samples still remained. No effort had been made to crase them or to substitute a fictitious number. To the genuine bonds \$18 worth of interest coupons were attached. There wasn't a sign of an interest coupon on this bon i. In fact, there ween't anything to make it appear that it was a bond. The only thing that could have made its genuine character of worthlessness more apparent would have been a big red stamp across its face such as banks imprint on counterfelt bills

But for the simple honesty of Missouri this pogus bend answered all the purposes of a genuine one. In spite of all its irregular ties, this remarkably poor imitation figured in a dozen or more trades, always at par, and was paid finally in full at one of the biggest financial institutions in St. Louis, the Boatmen's Bank. The credulous Osage Orangemen were so anxious to get hold of it that they never asked for interest coupons. Lack of registry did not make them suspicious. Its beauty was absolutely

interest coupons. Lack of registry did not make them suspicious. Its beauty was absolutely hypnotic in its influence.

In the summer of 1894 William H. F. Goerlich, curistone real estate brozer, sold 160 acres of land in Christian county, Missouri, to F. A. Schmidt, who kept a salcon on Franklin avenue. St. Louis. Goerlich got the sample bond and a note for \$400. Schmidt told Goerlich that he get the bond from Joseph O'Toole, whereabouts not now known to the police. In the course of a few weeks Goerlich maile another trade, and passed the beautiful sample bond along at \$500 even. After that it bobbed about in the curbstone real estate trade of St. Louis, coming to the surface now here and now there. In two years Goerlich heard of it a dozen times or more, but never with a question as to its genuinearss. About three months ago it came back to Goerlich, figured at \$500, in trade.

On about June 1 Goerlich arranged a trade with Oscar F. Meeker, another curbstone dealer in real estate. Meeker got two bonds, the \$500 Greene county sample and a \$1,000 Vernon county, genuine, for 49, acres in Valley Park and some property in East St. Louis. Meeker put the Greene county sample and a \$1,000 Vernon county, genuine, for 49, acres in Valley Park and some property in East St. Louis. Meeker put the Greene county sample in the hands of M. D. Moody, an attorney, for collection, Moody corresponded with the Springfield School Board, and after a while the Boatmen's Bank got orders from Springfield to pay two Greene county bonds. The bonds were presented for redemption about three weeks ago and were paid. One of them was Meeker's beauty

three weeks ago and three was Meeker's redemption about three weeks ago and were paid. One of them was 'deeker's beautiful but bogos sample. Apparently it did not occur to the honest bank officials that anybody eise could be dishonest, for the bond was passed by them all right. And it here could pass any inspection by an intelligent business man. The bonds were returned to the Springieid School Board through the Exchange Bank of that city, and then the fraud was discovered. A. P. Kennedy, the present President of the Board, noticed the difference between the two boads and called the attention of the Secretary to the fraud. Then it appeared for the first time that the Board had ordered the payment of a bogos bond.

Then there was rouble. Law, justice, and revenge were wanted and some of them were had. It immediately occurred to the vigilant School Board that a man named Moody land written to them in behalf of a man named Meeker. Oliviously Meeker must be the man they wanted ites, haste they sent an agent to St. Louis to procure the arrest of Meeker; and the amonging thing is that he did it. Meeker was as much amazed as anybody else. A formidable warrant accusing him of forgery in the first degree was issued, the probable ground being that a man who was not smart enough to detectsuch a palpable frout must be a forger any way.

"I never heer of the bond," said Meeker,

detect such a palpable fraud must be a forger any way.

"I never here] of the bond," said Meeker,
"until I got it in a trade with Goerlich. I gave
it to Anody, a awyer, for collection, and he
spent two months corresponding with the
Springfleid people before they pail it, so that
they had pletdy of time to find out whether or
not it was bogus. I had no more idea that is
was not good than the man in the moon."
Goerlich also was arrested, but he had only
sold the bond to the others and not to the School
Board, so he was let so.
"And now," save the St. Louis Republic, "the
police are looking for the man who stole the
tample."
What a glorious hunt that will be, and all the
time they are making it Hungry Joe and ite What a glorious hunt that win be, and all the time they are making it. Hungry Joe and Ike Vali and Grand Central Pete and all the rest of the bunco steerers and confidence med, at they trandle toward St. Louis, will chant the good old song:

There a a land that is fairer than this, And we're all going there to take a drink

"ASSESSING" POSTMASTERS.

Stand-and-deliver Methods of Raising Came paign Funds in Ohio.

An exceedingly frank letter has been sent to all the Postmasters in Ashtabula county, O., by the Democratic Executive Committee county, calling upon them, as "direct benefi-ciaries" of the party, to chip in a specified portion of their salaries to bein elect Bryan and Sewall. It is signed by F. C. Moore, Chairman; C. A. Corbin, Secretary, and H. P. Fricker, Treasurer of the committee. When Cleveland was elected President in 1892 there was such a scramble for Post Offices in Ashtabula county that these three men got together and took charge of the distribution of the spoils. Apparently they believe that, owing to this circumstance, they are in a position to hold up the Postmasters they created to good effect. The fact that they were appointed under a sound-